What is claimed is:

1. An optical disc comprising:

a data area in which a data pit string corresponding to recorded digital data is formed, the data pit string including concave parts, convex parts, and a certification pit, the certification pit certifying that the recorded digital data is original,

wherein a length of each of the concave parts and convex parts satisfies a predetermined rule, and

a length of the certification pit does not satisfy the predetermined rule.

2. The optical disc of Claim 1,

wherein the predetermined rule is based on a run length limitation method that encodes the digital data so that a zero bit sequence is obtained, a total number of zero bits in the zero bit sequence being within a range from a first number of zero bits to a second number of zero bits,

the length of each of the concave parts and convex parts is within a range from a first length to a second length, the first length and the second length respectively corresponding to the first number and the second number, and

the certification pit is a concave part or a convex part, the length of the concave part or the convex part being less than the first length.

3. The optical disc of Claim 2,

wherein the run length limitation method is an 8-16 modulation method that encodes the digital data by replacing each set of 8 bits of the digital data with a data piece of 16 bits.

4. The optical disc of Claim 3 further comprising:

a specific area that records information showing a location and a length of the certification pit.

5. The optical disc of Claim 1,

wherein the predetermined rule is based on a run length limitation method that encodes the digital data so that a zero bit sequence is obtained, a total number of zero bits in the zero bit sequence being within a range from a first number to a second number,

the length of each of the concave parts and convex parts is within a range from a first length to a second length, the first length and the second length respectively corresponding to the first number and the second number, and

the certification pit is a concave part, the length of the concave part exceeding the second length.

6. The optical disc of Claim 5,

wherein the run length limitation method is an 8-16

modulation method that encodes the digital data by replacing each set of 8 bits of the digital data with a data piece of 16 bits.

7. The optical disc of Claim 6 further comprising:

a specific area that records information showing a location and a length of the certification pit.

8. The optical disc of Claim 1,

wherein the predetermined rule is based on a run length limitation method that encodes the digital data so that a zero bit sequence is obtained, a total number of zero bits in the zero bit sequence being within a range from a first number to a second number,

the length of each of the concave parts and convex parts is within a range from a first length to a second length, the first length and the second length respectively corresponding to the first number and the second number, the concave parts and convex parts being coated with a reflection layer, and

the length of the certification pit exceeds the second length and the certification pit includes a concave part and an uncoated convex part from which the reflection layer is removed.

9. The optical disc of Claim 1,

wherein the predetermined rule is based on a run length limitation method that encodes the digital data so that a zero bit sequence is obtained, a total number of zero bits in the zero bit sequence being within a range from a first number to a second number,

each of the concave parts and convex parts is coated with a first reflection material, and

the certification pit is covered with a second reflection material, a reflection factor of the second reflection material being lower than a reflection factor of the first reflection material.

10. An optical disc comprising:

a processed area that has been processed with a laser,

wherein an area of the optical disc other than the processed area includes concave parts and convex parts, each of which has a length within a range from a first length to a second length and is coated with a reflection layer, and

the processed area includes a first concave part or a first pit string, the first concave part having a length exceeding the second length, and the first pit string having a length exceeding the second length and including concave parts and uncoated convex parts from which the reflection layer is removed.

11. The optical disc of Claim 10 further comprising a specific

area,

wherein the processed area further includes a second pit string that has a length exceeding the second length and includes a convex part on which a reflection layer having a length less than the first length exists,

the first concave part or the first pit string is distinguished from the second pit string by comparing a level of an RF signal obtained from the processed area with a first threshold value and a second threshold value, and

the specific area records information showing a location and a length of the first concave part or the first pit string.

12. The optical disc of Claim 11,

wherein an RF signal obtained from the second pit string has a level that remains above the first threshold value but below the second threshold value, and

an RF signal obtained from the first concave part or the first pit string has a level that remains below both of the first threshold value and the second threshold value,

wherein the first threshold value is obtained by subtracting a predetermined offset from a certain threshold value used to convert an RF signal into a binary signal, and

the second threshold value is obtained by adding the predetermined offset to the certain threshold value.

13. A reproduction apparatus that reproduces an optical disc,

comprising:

a signal reproduction means for generating an RF signal by reading a pit string on the optical disc using laser light;

a first binary signal generating means for converting the RF signal into a first binary signal using a first threshold value, the first binary signal including a plurality of high sections and a plurality of low sections, each high section corresponding to a convex part having a length within a range from a first length to a second length or a certification convex part having a length less than the first length;

a second binary signal generating means for converting the RF signal into a second binary signal using a second threshold value, the second binary signal including a plurality of high sections and a plurality of low sections, each high section corresponding to a convex part having a length within the range from the first length to the second length;

an EX-OR calculation means for calculating an exclusive OR of the first binary signal and the second binary signal; and

a judging means for judging, according to the calculated exclusive OR, whether certification convex parts exist on the optical disc with a predetermined distance therebetween.

14. A reproduction apparatus that reproduces an optical disc, comprising:

a signal reproduction means for generating an RF signal

by reading a pit string on the optical disc using laser light;

a first binary signal generating means for converting the RF signal into a first binary signal using a first threshold value, the first binary signal including a plurality of high sections and a plurality of low sections, each high section corresponding to a convex part having a length within a range from a first length to a second length or a certification convex part having a length less than the first length;

a second binary signal generating means for converting the RF signal into a second binary signal using a second threshold value, the second binary signal including a plurality of high sections and a plurality of low sections, each low section corresponding to a concave part having a length within the range from the first length to the second length or a certification concave part having a length less than the first length;

an EX-OR calculation means for calculating an exclusive OR of the first binary signal and the second binary signal; and

a judging means for judging, according to the calculated exclusive OR, whether the certification convex part and the certification concave part exist on the optical disc with a predetermined distance therebetween.

15. A reproduction apparatus that reproduces an optical disc, a pit string including concave parts and convex parts being

formed on the optical disc, each of the concave parts and convex parts being coated with a reflection layer and having a length within a range from a first length to a second length,

the reproduction apparatus comprising:

a signal reproduction means for generating an RF signal by reading a pit string on the optical disc using laser light;

a judging means for judging whether (1) a concave part having a third length or (2) a pit string having the third length and including an uncoated convex part from which the reflection layer is removed exists on the optical disc, by checking a length of each low section of the RF signal; and

a determining means for determining that the optical disc is original if a judgement result by the judging means is affirmative.

16. A disc identifier selecting apparatus that selects a pit string formed on an optical disc as a disc identifier, comprising:

a signal reproduction means for generating an RF signal by reading a pit string on the optical disc using laser light, the RF signal including a first peak and a second peak, the first peak corresponding to a convex part having a length within a range from a first length to a second length, the second peak corresponding to a convex part having a length less than the first length;

a first binary signal generating means for converting the RF signal into a first binary signal using a first threshold

value, the first binary signal including a plurality of high sections and a plurality of low sections, the first threshold value being lower than a level of the second peak;

a second binary signal generating means for converting the RF signal into a second binary signal using a second threshold value, the second binary signal including a plurality of high sections and a plurality of low sections, the second threshold value being lower than a level of the first peak and higher than the level of the second peak; and

a selecting means for selecting a pit string as the disc identifier by judging whether a difference in length between a low section of the first binary signal and a low section of the second binary signal exceeds a predetermined length.

17. The disc identifier selecting apparatus of Claim 16,

wherein the first binary signal includes a low section corresponding to a concave part sandwiched between convex parts, each of which has a length within the range from the first length to the second length, and

the second binary signal includes a low section corresponding to a concave part sandwiched between convex parts, each of which has a length less than the first length.